

hind margin in almost full intensity, a character which *sub-caecutiens* lacks, according to Pechuman (Rev. Ent. Vii, fasc. 2-3, pp. 138-140, fig. 2, July, 1937).

DESCRIPTIONS OF ONE NEW GENUS AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF DIAPRIIDAE (HYMENOPTERA).

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The descriptions of the very interesting and distinctive new genus and two of the new species presented in this paper are based on material submitted to the author for identification by Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck of the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. One species, that from Cabin John, Maryland, has as its representative one specimen collected in 1916 by the author.

XENOPRIA, new genus.

Head rather thick, about as wide as, or a little wider than, long (vertex to base of mandible); frons below antennal ledge shallowly excavated; head with a few fine scattered punctures; antenna 13-jointed in both sexes, with short whitish hairs, in the female clavate, with transverse club joints (except the terminal one), in the male filiform, all the joints longer than thick, the fourth joint with a slight triangular projection before middle; pronotum visible from above as a narrow line medially, bluntly angulate laterally; mesonotum subconvex; notauli complete; scutellum flattened, wider than long, with a curved line of three or five foveae all along its front margin, the middle one the furthest forward; the outer depressions are smaller than the others and may be absent, fused with those adjacent to them, in which case only three are in evidence; scutellum itself with a row of closely set punctures along the posterior margin and with one or several small ones laterally; propodeum more or less distinctly areolate, deeply emarginate posteriorly; abdomen 7-segmented in both sexes, in the female about one and one-half times as long as the thorax, in the male a little shorter, narrower than the thorax in both sexes; petiole about twice as long as wide in the female, with or without a complete median carina, but always with one near the apex, this ridge near the tip not or imperceptibly higher than its extension forward, or, in case there is no such extension, than the surface of the sclerite, its apparent greater height being due to the depression of adjacent areas on either side; petiole in the male nearly three times as long as wide, cylindrical, with or without a complete median carina, in either case present posteriorly as in the female; second tergite widest behind the center, narrowing slightly posteriorly, strongly anteriorly, elevated slightly over the petiole as in *Spilomicrus*, with a narrow median linguiform incisure on basal fourth or fifth and with a small depression on either side near the anterior margin; tergites 3-5 broadly transverse, without sculpture; 6 and 7 much narrower, not or scarcely wider than long; from a side view a line formed by the surface of the sixth and seventh tergites turns sharply downward, forming nearly a right angle with the surface

of the fifth; the tip of the abdomen itself does not curve downward, the surface of the terminal sternites being approximately horizontal in normal position; in the male the upper surface of the abdomen curves evenly downward from the apical one-third of the second tergite to the apex of the fifth; the surface of the sixth and seventh tergites, as in the female, forms an angle with that of those preceding, this angle, however, not so acute as in the female; femora distinctly but not strongly thickened; tibial spur curved, bidentate at tip, nearly attaining the tip of the first tarsal joint; tarsal claws edentate; front wings rounded apically; subcosta terminating slightly before middle of wing in a small oblong stigma which is not or scarcely longer than wide; basal vein present, sharply or more or less indistinctly indicated; radius straight, oblique, shorter than the stigma; medius sometimes present distally as a pale brownish line.

Distinctive characters of this new genus are: 13-jointed antennae in both sexes; scutellum with three or five foveae at base, and with a row of closely placed punctures along the posterior margin; complete notauli; an areolate propodeum, emarginate posteriorly; a subcosta terminating just before the middle of the wing in a small oblong stigma; a seven-segmented abdomen in both sexes, the second tergite elevated slightly above the petiole and with two small depressions on either side of a median incisure at base.

The three included species, hereinafter described, are, although obviously very closely related, readily distinguishable from one another. *Punctata* differs from the other two in having the petiole strongly punctate and *nigripes* differs from *columbiana*, the genotype, in having the antennae and legs blackish or very dark brown.

Xenopria columbiana, new species.

Female.—Length 2.5 mm. Head distinctly wider than long, slightly longer than thick (Fig. 3), about one and one-fourth times as wide as thick; antenna as shown in Fig. 1, the club joints thickly, and the others more sparsely, covered with short whitish hairs; thorax one and one-half times as long as wide, a little wider than the head or abdomen, one and one-fourth times as wide as thick; scutellum with five depressions at base, the three median ones subequal in size and depth, the lateral one on each side decidedly smaller (Fig. 4); scutellum with two small punctures on each side, one, situated close to the edge and half way from base to apex, the other one a little further in from the edge near the corner, as far from the posterior as from the lateral margin; enclosed areas on propodeum larger and more clearly defined than in *nigripes*, the ridges separating them, however, low, not as prominent as in the male; abdomen slightly more than one and one-half times as long as the thorax; petiole about twice as long as wide, nearly half as long as the second tergite, with a complete median carina from base to apex, above and on sides more or less irregularly wrinkled, not punctate as in *punctata*; second tergite 1.6 times as long as wide, 3.3 times as long as the following five segments combined; sixth tergite punctate; black; pedicel and funicle reddish-brown; club, coxae, femora, and last tarsal joint, and venation, dark brown; rest of legs stramineous or light brownish.

Male.—Length 2.4 mm. Similar to the female but differs in some particulars:

head 1.2 times as wide as long, slightly wider than the thorax; antennae filiform (Fig. 5); scape with a few short hairs; other joints rather thickly covered with whitish hairs which are shorter than the diameters of the joints to which they are attached; fourth joint with a small tooth-like projection as shown in Fig. 6; thorax 1.8 times as long as wide, scarcely wider than thick; areolae on propodeum larger than in the female, the ridges higher; abdomen 1.45 times as long as the thorax, scarcely narrower than the thorax; petiole 2.7 times as long as wide, without a complete median carina but with several complete sinuous ones dorsally and laterally and with a few irregular and incomplete ones medially above, these ridges low and smoothly rounded; second tergite 1.6 times as long as wide, about three times as long as the five following joints together; black; antennae dark brownish, the pedicel somewhat lighter brown; legs golden brown, the coxae and femora somewhat darker.

Variations.—In either sex there may be only three large scutellar foveae, the outer two being enlarged and including the space ordinarily occupied by the small one on either side.

Type locality.—McLeod Meadow, Kootenay National Park, British Columbia.

The type series consists of four females and five males recorded as being Stratiomyid parasites. The host material was collected on Sept. 15, 1937, by Mr. G. R. Hopping and removed to Vernon, B. C., the parasites emerging on Dec. 28, 1937, and Jan. 3, 1938.

Type, allotype, and three paratypes deposited in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 53262.

***Xenopria nigripes*, new species.**

Female.—Length 2.1 mm. Head 1.1 times as wide as long, 1.2 times as wide as thick, distinctly narrower than the thorax; antenna as in *columbiana* (see Fig. 1); thorax 1.45 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as wide as the abdomen, 1.14 times as wide as the head, 1.3 times as wide as thick; scutellum with five basal foveae, the center one wide, much wider than the two on either side of it; within the border of this large central fovea, on either side, is a smaller longitudinal depression or furrow; scutellum with a small puncture posteriorly on each side; propodeum as in *punctata*; abdomen one and one-half times as long as the thorax; petiole twice as long as wide, with a median carina only at apex, medially with some small longitudinally directed wrinkles, laterally with several longitudinal carinae which become lost in a wrinkled area anteriorly; the surface, in spite of the wrinkles, is shining, not subopaque as in *punctata*; second tergite 1.45 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as the petiole, 3.6 times as long as the following segments together: sixth tergite finely punctate; black; pedicel and flagellum dark brown, the tip of the former lighter brown; coxae black, femora and tibiae, except at apices, very dark brown; rest of legs and venation lighter brown.

Variations.—The lateral scutellar foveae may be fused or united with those adjacent to them, the result being that only three are in evidence; the petiole may be somewhat more strongly sculptured, more strongly carinate laterally and with a distinct median carina on apical half.

Type locality.—Saratoga, Wyoming.

The six female specimens comprising the type series emerged Aug. 16 to Sept. 22, 1937, from cages which had been placed on the trunks of *Pinus flexilis* that had been killed by *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopk., and were recorded in the files of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under Hopk. U. S. No. 31507-t-18. Mr. Muesebeck informs me that since a large variety of insects and other Arthropods were obtained in the cages referred to above, it is impossible even to guess at the host association of the Diapriids.

Type and two paratypes deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum, Cat. No. 53263.

***Xenopria punctata*, new species.**

Female.—Length 2.0 mm. Head as wide as long, 1.4 times as wide as thick, as wide as the thorax; antenna clavate (Fig. 7), covered, as in *columbiana*, with short whitish hairs; scutellum with five basal foveae, three large ones and a small one on either side; areolae on propodeum small and shallow but distinct, the raised lines being polished and therefore readily distinguishable from the somewhat wrinkled surfaces of the areolae; thorax 1.8 times as long as wide, 1.35 times as wide as thick, slightly wider than the abdomen; petiole twice as long as wide, densely punctate dorsally, subopaque, punctate and with a few longitudinal wrinkles laterally, without a median carina except shortly at apex; second tergite 1.6 times as long as wide, 2.2 times as long as the petiole, about 2.75 times as long as the five following segments together; sixth tergite with an obscure fine sculpture; coloration as in *columbiana*.

Type locality.—Cabin John, Maryland.

Description based on the holotype collected, Aug. 22, 1916, by the author.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 30.

(Figures 1-6 are of *Xenopria columbiana*; Fig. 7 of *X. punctata*.)

Fig. 1.—Antenna of the female (pubescence not shown).

Fig. 2.—Abdomen of the female.

Fig. 3.—Profile of female head.

Fig. 4.—Propodeum of the female.

Fig. 5.—Antenna of the male.

Fig. 6.—Fourth antennal joint of male (from above).

Fig. 7.—Antenna of the female.

